Enterid at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Mall Matter. Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY. Per Month..... se se

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month tage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing ociation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Where Did the Vote Come From? In 1896 McKINLEY's majority over BRYAN in the Electoral College was 95. In 1900 it was 137. Counting Maryland Republican, ROOSEVELT'S electoral majority over PARKER is 210.

In 1896 McKINLEY's plurality in the popular vote was 603,854. In 1900 it was 849,790. ROOSEVELT'S popular plurality (estimated) is 1,750,000 to 2,250,000.

pluralities, piled up in State after State? No natural increase in the Republican vote can account for them. It was expected that many or most McKinley Democrats would go back to PARKER. If they did, great numbers of other Democrats or other voters, not usually Republican, must have voted for ROOSEVELT.

The Bryan Democrats more than made good the desertion of the McKinley Democrats who returned to their old camp. But there were Roosevelt Democrats also. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S signal personal triumph was gained largely by Democratic votes.

Money in Elections.

The distinguished publicist whose letters on the use of money in elections are signed "Harvard" returns to that theme in a communication printed this morning. With the greatest respect to him, it seems to us that the whole matter is a humbug. He refers gravely to "a statistical view," that is, a series of wild guesses and manufactured figures put forth by two newspapers of this town. Anybody can produce "statistical views" of this kind. They are as easy as lying. Our correspondent remarks that they are only hearsay, yet they have inflamed his curicaity. He holds that until the publication of an itemized account of the income and expenditures of all the party committees "there will be no satisfactory basis for estimating the peril to honest ballot boxes." That is, the basis of cockand-bull mathematics ought to be ascer-

Laws can be passed requiring the publication of statements of the expenditures of political committees and candiexists in some States. It doesn't amount to much, for it is easy to evade the letter of the statute. We have no objection to such legislation, but we don't believe that "peril to ronest ballot boxes" will be revealed or prevented thereby.

The tremendous, all-around drubbing turning in a modified and indirect form to the charge that the tructs had been trying to buy the Presidency. "Shall the trusts and corporations be prevented from contributing money to control or his "greatest moral issue." If ever there verdict against a candidate, the American people have rendered it against him; and yet he worries about the trusts and corporations.

In 1896 and 1900 Mr. BRYAN and the Hon. JAMES K. JONES, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, were sure that not the people, but the Money Power had whipped them. Fraud, intimidation, the unscrupulous use of money, an enormous corruption fund, the debauching of the suffrage! How can anybody with a memory and a sense of humor help grinning at this old patter of the losers? You would think to hear the usual campaign courtesies that both sides were scoundrels of the deepest dye. My committee is using its scanty fund for legitimate purposes; your committee is pouring its swollen campaign fund into the doubtful States and buying voters like sheep. This sort of talk should be taken in a Pickwickian sense during a campaign. After election day it is a means for the vanquished to let themselves down easy.

But in close contests may not the campaign fund be used as a bribery fund? Well, you can't bribe anybody directly under the Australian ballot system. You may hire him to stay away from the polls. Is there much of such hiring? Are there many of those wicked "floaters" who look so numerous and formidable in the pages of certain magazine writers, whose specialty is mare's nests? Again and again, before an election, you hear -and it is true that the result is in the hands of the independent voters. That being the case, the bribable voter is

utterly negligible. Most persons who are tolerably familiar with the operations of political committees might agree that, to be impolite, they are more fools than knaves. We hear much of the sagacity of Mr. CORTELYOU, and Mr. TAGGART is unduly jeered. If there had been no CORTEL-YOU, no TAGGART, no national commitees, would not the same result have been attained? Mr. CORTELYOU did show intelligence in advertising in newspapers and magazines. The tons of campaign literature" poured forth upon the voters may have their uses as pipe lighters, or the farmers' wives may lay official eloquence and statistics under their carpets; but the money is wasted. Bands and red fire have pretty well departed. Even the spellbinder is a superfluous survival. Political headquarters anywhere shelter some shrewd politicians and give employment to divers harmless henchmen and solemn

but the worker and heeler. Sometimes he uses it to bet with.

We believe that if an honest, exact ecord of the work and expenditures of any political committees were made, it would fill the world not with horror but with laughter. As for the wicked corporations, their innocence in political matters may need to be protected by legislation.

The Value of the Fire Drill.

Two institutions in New York city occupied by large numbers of children, one a hospital and the other a public school, were threatened with destruction by fire within the last week.

In each case the children escaped without panic and without injury because of provisions against just such emergencies which included a thorough fire drill, in which the children had been taught to leave the buildings in quiet and order.

In the same week the adult employees of a large manufacturing plant were thrown into a panic by the burning of a tar pot in the street under the windows of the building in which they worked. They were not in the slightest danger, but, crazed by fear, they rushed blindly for the exits, and in their struggle to Where did they come from, those fat escape a dozen of them were injured seriously enough to need the attention of surgeons.

This factory, like very many, if not most of the manufacturing establishments throughout the country, had no fire drill. If its managers had ever given a thought to the possibility of a panic, they probably dismissed any fear that may have entered their minds with the reflection that their enployees were grown men and women, well able to care for them-

The assumption that men and women are "able to care for themselves" has been upset in every accident or fire that has threatened large numbers of them. Panic is contagious, and "grown-ups" are no more exempt from it than chil-

dren, or men than women. Fire drills ought to be insisted upon in all such buildings. The time consumed in the drills would be short. To neither employees nor employers would its loss be serious. When dangers came the saving would be incalculable. The fire drill proves its value wherever it is practised. It should be a part of the routine of every establishment in which numbers of persons spend any considerable length of time together.

Church and State to Be Divorced in France.

On Thursday, Nov. 10, Premier COMBES announced in the French Chamber of Deputies that, in the name of the President of the Republic, he submitted a bill for the separation of Church and State. As the proposed abolition of the Concordat between France and the Papacy is a matter of interest to Catholics all dates for public office. Such legislation over the world, it may be well to mark some features of the measure, the twofold aim of which is to deprive the Roman Catholic organization of the means of adding new recruits to the priesthood and episcopate-for these will receive no stipends from the Governmentwhile, at the same time, shielding the given to Judge PARKER, the superfluous | civil power from the odium which would hundreds of thousands of pluralities piled be provoked if the existing members on him, didn't prevent him from re- of the clergy should be condemned to

It may be remembered that in 1801,

when NAPOLEON, as First Consul, concluded a Concordat with Pius VII., there existed in France two kinds of Bishops to aid in controlling elections?" That is and priests. On the one hand were those who had accepted the institutions introwas a clear, emphatic and indisputable duced by the Revolution, including the confiscation of Church property; and, that Minneapolis millers are preparing on the other, those who repudiated the new institutions, and refused to swear obedience to the State. By the Concordat, it was agreed that the Pope should call upon all the Bishops in France, whether recusant or loyal, to resign their sees, and that any one refusing to do so should be by the Pope deposed. It was further stipulated that, whenever a see should become vacant, it should be filled by a nominee of the head of the State, which nominee should be confirmed, as a matter of course, by the Pope. The confiscation of ecclesiastical property was ratified by the Concordat, which, however, went on to pledge the Government to provide a suitable compursuance of this compact, the stipends of the Catholic episcopate and priesthood have been paid from the French treasury up to the present hour. The Concordat further authorized Catholics to build and endow churches, and in pursuance of this authorization large sums of money have been donated for the purpose. We add that, under the Concordat, the French Government was to maintain an Ambassador at the Vatican, which in its turn was to be represented by a Nuncio in Paris.

The bill of which Premier COMBES gave formal notice on Thursday has been published. It repudiates the assumption plainly implied in the Concordat that the Government and people of France owe an equivalent to the French Bishops and clergy for the vast possessions of which they were summarily deprived in the first French Revolution. It takes for granted that nothing is due them, and declares that, after a brief transitional period, nothing should be paid. Moreover, it confiscates all the lands, buildings and other property with which the Catholic Church in France has been endowed during the last hundred years. In order, however, to lessen the odium which the ruthless application of such measures might excite, some temporary alleviations are provided. For instance, during four years after the proposed law becomes operative, an annual indemnity of \$80 will be paid to each existing parish priest, and pensions will be assigned to the existing Church dignitaries, grad-

uated according to age and position. It is also reported, though the cabled summary of the bill did not mention the fact, that arrangements will be made to facilitate the provisional occupation of church buildings for purposes of worship, pending their acquisition by lease prophets. Many legitimate expenses or purchase on the part of the Catholic occur. As for the "dough," that sinister faithful. Still another concession, or word, who gets it? Not the "floaters," assumed concession, which the Gov- lenung has come from him.

ernment was credited with the intention of making, is not included in the cabled outline. We refer to the proposal that in every rural parish the peasants, who are reputed to be loyal supporters of the Papacy, should have their taxes remitted to an extent equivalent to the cost of supporting the parish churches by voluntary contributions. This concession is denounced by Catholics as a sham devised for the express purpose of undermining the French peasant's fidelity to religion by appealing to his well known cupidity.

Among the incidents which of late have cast some doubt upon the Premier's ability to carry out his design is the posthumous publication of a number of letters in which the late M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU discussed the questions of the day. In these letters he expressed severe disapprobation, both of the last drastic law against religious associations, and of the proposed abolition of the Concordat. The opinions of M. Wal-DECK-ROUSSKAU have great weight, not only in the Senate, of which he was a member, but also with a good many members of the Chamber of Deputies, including the Gambettists, who constitute the "Democratic Union," and the more moderate Radicals. Another sign that the Government majority has lost its former cohesion was furnished in the week ending Nov. 5, when, on an interpellation denouncing Gen. ANDRÉ's conduct of the War Office, the Government escaped defeat in an exceptionally full house by only four votes, though subsequently, owing to the indignation aroused by a brutal assault on the War Minister, it secured a vote of confidence by a majority of about a hundred.

The Exportation of Wheat.

The Liverpool Daily Post says: "Already the supply of wheat from America is being cut off by natural causes. In a few years no protection duty will be needed to keep out American wheat." It then goes on to ask how the Canadian wheat grower is to be benefited by the Chamberlain plan. This is an entirely pertinent question. If Canada is soon to become, by natural causes, the granary of the Empire, it is difficult to see just what she is to gain by any preference that England might give her on her wheat. She would then get, by natural trade process, all that England could offer, and be free from any necessity for offering a quid pro quo.

The American wheat crop for this year is only a little more than 70 per cent. of the crop for the calendar year 1901, and is much below the crops of 1902 and 1903. But this will not materially injure the wheat growers, because of the higher bushel price for the crop. The high price will probably affect the domestic consumption, but it remains evident that our surplus for export will be smaller than it has been for many years. Were the domestic demand for this year to equal that of the year 1902, our surplus would be only about 40,000,-000 bushels, and it is necessary to go back to 1872 to find exports in so small a quantity. If domestic consumption equals that of 1903, our exports will still be less than 100,000,000 bushels, and there have been only two years since 1878 when our exports have not exceeded that quantity.

While our wheat crop shows a continual increase, if estimated in averages of five year periods, it is the opinion of experts that we have touched high water mark in exportation, and that hereafter increasing domestic demand will more than offset increasing domestic production. While the importation of Canadian wheat is no novelty, it is reported to import from Manitoba this year on an unprecedented scale.

Canada, on the other hand, is looking to a day when her great Northwest will produce a crop of 600,000,000 bushels a year, instead of the present 60,000,000 or so. There is much in the whole situation which points to the probable maintenance, perhaps for several years, of "dollar wheat," if not even better. This adds to the inducement to Canadian settlement, and will thus tend to an increase in the Canadian crop.

The Liverpool Post is right in its argument that the Canadian wheat grower has nothing to gain in a preferential dicker with England. His market is pensation for Bishops and priests. In amply secured to him by other condi-

The Sixth Avenue Tunnel.

The Rapid Transit Commission will do well to grant the application of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company for the right to extend its tunnels under Sixth avenue to Thirty-third street, These tunnels will afford passengers direct communication with the Sixth avenue dry goods district, and, via the Ninth street tunnel, with the lower Broadway shopping district and the

present subway. The Retail Dry Goods Association, which represents most of the large retail stores of New York, is in favor of building the tunnels; and the only objection, apparently, comes from the City Railway Company, which bases its opposition upon an allegation that the proposed tunnels would interfere with the extension of the subway through Sixth avenue. This objection is disposed of, as the secretary of the Retail Dry Goods Association points out, by the agreement of the builders of the tunnels so to locate them as to leave "the first twenty feet below the surface of Sixth

avenue open for future subway uses." The present means of communication between New Jersey and the heart of New York are far from ideal; and no obstacle to their improvement should receive the sanction of the municipal authorities.

The Automobile in Tarkey

From the Washington Post.
Certain newfangled inventions have not yet found favor in the eyes of the Suitan of Turkey Long ago he issued an edict that no machine oper-ated by gasolene power should be used in his dominions; consequently no automobile has yet made an appearance in Turkey. It seems, however, that a wealthy citizen of Constantinople who has sucmbed to the fascination of the horseless machin

MONEY IN ELECTIONS. From Whom or What Did It Come and

Haw Was It Spent? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have een that which your correspondent "Ballot-Boxing" has said of the college graduate in politice. I refer to it only to mark that Mr. Roosevelt is the most successful politician of our time and that he is a Harvard graduate who may become a statesman if he outgrows the cowboy and rough rider vagary.

Two of your city contemporaries have taken up a statistical view of the theme of my letters.

One of them affirms that the total expenditure this year by only two of the political parties has been \$22,500,000; that the Republican national committee spent \$3,000,000 and the Democratic committee paid out a million less; that the local comittees of the two disbursed the remaining \$17.500.000: that the State, county and city committees ordinarily get rid of about four times as much as the nationals, and that the personal payments by candidates are not included

Another of these papers, discoursing apparently on information given by the democratic national office in New York, says it expended only \$1,500,000, as against \$1,750,000 in 1892 and \$300,000 in 1866. It sets

forth the sums sent to doubtful States thus New York New Jersey (about)..... Maryland (about)..... Vest Virginia (through Mr. Davis) . \$750,000 Total

That leaves three-quarters of a million of dollars unaccounted for. The total of \$1,500,000 does not include the sums expended by candidates, as, for example, much over \$130,000 by Mr. Davis

of West Virginia. The purpose of this statistician seems to be to show that the Democratic national committee of 1904 did its full duty in collecting and spending money. One or two items are noteworthy.

Chairman Taggart received \$35,000 for the preminary work of the campaign in Indiana and \$135,000 for use on election day, or about \$15,000 for each county in the State on the last day.

The Connecticut State committee received \$20,000 for preliminary work and \$40,000 for use on election

What was done or was to be done with so much money on a day when intellectual and educational work could not be done? Had it sole reference to transportation of voters to and from the ballot boxes? The New York Democratic State Com-

mittee, we are told by the same paper, had as much money in 1904 as in 1892, which was more than \$900,000. All that is interesting, but it is only hear-

say, and the givers are not described by name. Unless the country can have the items accurately set forth there will be no satisfactory basis for estimating the peril to honest ballot boxes or the need of a remedy, or the kind of remedy required. Mr. Parker did not quite cover the target with his shot when he said yesterday:

"I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion the greatest moral question which now confronts us is: Shall the trusts and corporations be prevented from contributing money to control or to aid in controlling elections?"

The question first in order is this: How much was the total income and outgo of all the several party committees

in the whole country; who or what gave the money; for what was it expended; how much for bribing voters, and how much for purposes neither corrupt nor illegal? It will be in order to deal with trusts and corporations when the country has true

replies to the foregoing questions. There is not yet in sight a reason why corporation (if its charter and by-laws permit, which none probably do permit) not give money to educate and trans port voters as well as an individual. The pinch comes when either corporations or individuals give money and party committees corruptly disburse money in order

to buy ballots! CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 10.

The Future of the Democracy.

HARVARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems certain, as you say, that Bryan will lead a distinctly radical party in 1908; but will it be the Democratic party? The surrender of the Democratic party to Bryan domination in 1896 was an expedient

to attract Populist votes, and was in pursuance of the policy avowed by Cleveland in 1892, when he advised the abandonment of Democratic party organization in the Western States, where Populism made inroads upon Republican strength. The historic Democratic party embodies the

nservative Bourbon sentiment in our politics, and in the South (the body of the party) that sentiment still dominates it. The dominance of the same spirit in the Democratic party of the East is proved by its alienation from the Bryan leadership in 1896 and 1900. The inexpediency of an incongruous combination even to attract votes of contrary opinions having been demonstrated in three national elections, is it likely that the Bour-bon Democrats will turn back to Bryan?

The Democratic party as constituted when Grover Cleveland was intrusted with its leadership in 1892 seems rather to be hopelessly disintegrated, with nothing left except to divide and re-form into separate parties. MORRISTOWN, NOV. 10. GUY S. COMLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of our Boston Democratic papers informs us that the prominent men in the leadership of the Democratic party are depending for their course on the course pursued by the Republican party. Would it not be a grand idea for them to pursue a platform of their own making, regardless of any other party?

How much longer are they going to be followers?

Why do they not shape their platform for themselves and stand upon it and fight it out on those lines? If they are in the right they can't help winning. WILTON E. DRAKE. BOSTON, NOV. 10.

An Appeal From a Choras Girl. TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: The respects ble chorus girls and boys must have help, and I am going to ask that the New York press give us just a little attention. Our chorus has been treated and worked like staves since August. It was worked

and worked like staves since August. It was worked all night as well as all day—until the entire chorus was compelled to keep up on liquor. On the road, because one girl was late at re-hearsal after working nearly all night—I think she was ten minutes late—she was fired on the spot. Now our salaries are taken to pay for coatumes. One girl that has her notice is losing her entire salary, and she is a girl that has no he city. The chorus is compelled to pay for things that are absolutely of no use. If the treasurer dared or would tell, he could tell

of many unprincipled things. Many chorus girls are refined and respectable, but we must live, and uch treatment takes all the heart out of us. It is the respectable chorus girl that gets her time as soon as the New York opening is over, and she must go from office to office almost begging for work. I could tell you many pitiful stories of the honest

chorus girl arruggling to make an honest living. We are treated by most managers with contempt, yet what would she theatre be to-day without the chorus girl and boy? NEW YORK, Nov. 11. will you not try to help us? A CHORUS GIRL.

Judge Parker and the Jews. From the New Era Magazine (Jewish).

Judge Parker did not catch the "Jewish vote"
because there is no Jewish vote. Thousands of
Jews voted for Judge Parker because they preferred him to Mr. Hoosevelt, but other thousands, whose votes he would have received, changed their minds when they heard of his trip to the Ghetto. The Jew has become hardened to perse-

cution and injustice, but he will not be patronized.

TRADE UNIONISM.

The Subject Discussed by a Leading Employer of Labor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is very encouraging to those of us who are closely affected by the present labor consee THE SUN devoting so much of its space to this confusing problem and throwing so much light on it. The primary trouble with all trade union

matters is that the labor leaders, from John Mitchell down, are all workingmen themselves and they cannot get out of their environment long enough to see the other ellow's side of the question.

Unionism is now recognized as a necessity, under the same rules as Government itself. If there ever comes a day when labor con-ditions are peaceable it will be when unionism recognizes human weaknesses and bestows its benefits on all alike-the and the unjust-without discrimination, just as our political Government does. In an article on trade unionism recently

published John Mitchell speaks of the fact that the non-union man does not contribute to the expenses of the union, and therefore has no right to any of its benefits. It would be an analogous case if the American citizen were to claim that the tramp does not pay taxes, and is therefore not entitled to the protection that the State guarantees to all. The industrial turmoil in which we are involved is analogous to the political turmoil which began in this country when the Declaration of Independence was signed, and did not end until the civil war had settled forever the great question of the principle of our national Government. ot had our war yet, and let us hope that,

being more civilized, war can be avoided. Interdependence of all the different trades-whether organized or unorganizedcannot be denied. One class of working men builds houses; another class makes clothes: another raises and manufactures our food; another class transports it, and still another is engaged in the department of trading. No part can get along without the other, and when this fact is appreciated the

trading. No part can get along without the other, and when this fact is appreciated the principle which has solved our political problem will solve the industrial problem also, and that principle is "the greatest good to the greatest number."

There is no more perfect parallel to the present trade union situation than the condition of these United States of America just before the civil war. Each union corresponds to a State. Some trades are older and richer than others, just as some States are richer than others, just as some States are richer than others. The old trades, like the carpenters and masons, correspond to the original Colonies, and there are the manufacturing and transportation trades, which correspond to the newer States which came in before the war, and, mayhap, the farm laborers will some day complete the analogy by coming in "after the war is over." All told, there are some fifty groups or unions which correspond to the separate States of some hypothetical central government. Some have special advantages in the way of high wages; some have advantages of habitat—in the cities, for instance, as against those in the rural districts. All have their governing bodies or their employing bodies, whose members constitute a favored class and resist the effort of nature to improve the condition of their constitutencies. The individual units of the body politic, are the principal sufferers from the bad government to which they are now subjected.

The overthrow of the present "States

bad government to which they are now subjected.

The overthrow of the present "States rights" government of trade unions and the inauguration of a general government will be but the beginning of lasting reforms. Of course, there are wrongs to be righted, but the enforcement of the law of "the greatest good to the greatest number" will gradually right these wrongs, whether they be acts of injustice by employers to employees, in the way of starvation wages and long hours, or the excesses of the overnaid building trades under the guidance of demagogical walking delegates and "business agents."

demagogical walking delegates and "business agents."
It is the law of wages that they seek a level. The true cause of present troubles is that the low waged trades are fighting to bring their wages up to the level of the high waged trades. There can be no more powerful incentive to a poorly paid trade to keep up this fight than the knowledge that some other trade gets a higher wage, and there is no sense of wrong more bitter than that which sours the low waged man while fighting to bring his wages up to the standard he knows is enjoyed by others whom he regards as being no better than himself.

himself.

In years past there was a great deal of secrecy about wages in different trades, just as, forsooth, there might have been ignorance in one State of prosperous conditions in another. But now the printing press has given publicity to everything in the way of wages and there are no secrets any longer. The low waged trade knows all about what the high waged one gets, and the struggle to climb goes on.

any longer. The low waged trade shows all about what the high waged one gets, and the struggle to climb goes on.

The barriers which surround the different trades are stronger than any political barriers ever could be. Whether they will some day be broken down entirely I do not pretend to say. The eleverness of the governors of some of the high priced trades in reducing the opportunities for apprenticeship and restricting the output seems admirable and impregnable, but other trades are so open that the high wage is but a tantalization, owing to the fact that there is so little chance to "make time" in them. As one leader of a high waged union said: "Porterhouse steaks don't seem to be any nearer"—at 55 cents an hour—"than they used to be "when the union had not gained control of the wage end of the dispute and hour up.

There was a time when one international

used to be when the union had not gained control of the wage end of the dispute and his union got anything from 30 cents an hour up.

There was a time when one international union, which had had far the best of the race and had forced wages far in advance of any other trade, refused to have anything to do with the other unions. It had climbed the ladder and had kicked it down; but now the other trades have built their own ladders and have climbed so high that the aforesaid union has had to join hands with them although most reluctantly and with a guilty feeling that the big money would not go around among so many.

In the meantime the less favored are fighting along, and by their efforts are attracting to the whole question the searchlight of public investigation which is going, to some day create a public opinion which will tear down the boundaries and compel the relinquishment of special privileges.

The governments of these various unions will have to give way, just as did the Governments of the various Colonies. The public pays the freight, and it will not allow one class to walk off with more than its fair share of the plunder; and in the high priced trades, where advances have been conceded year after year by employers' leagues in the hope of keeping up a monopoly, the deluded employers themselves will some day wake up to the fact that, like the slavebolders of the South, they have been building on the sands of the shore, where the, waves wash up with every tide and destroy their structure and ruin the builders.

Industrial peace will come when the rade union barriers are broken down, just as were the States Rights barriers. It will come when the low waged workers are within hailing distance of the high waged. This does not mean that wages will be made qual for all-far from it. There are degrees of skill which must always be recognized, and there are conditions of steadiness of employment, too, that will be taken into account in satisfying the wage earner. Legitimate unionism can be trusted to alternation

NEW YORK, NOT. 10.

A Suggestion as to Subway Advertising. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since It ap

pears that under a contract advertising signs must be allowed in the subway, then, to minimize the evil, why not adopt the following plan? Let iron railings be placed at the edge of the station platforms; these will sooner or later be de-manded for safety. Against these railings place objectionable signs, of uniform and size, but with their backs to the trains. Paint

these backs white.
On entering a station then train passengers will have nothing to distract their attention either from the beautiful color schemes or from the sta-tion name or number; while from the platforms waiting for a train can ponder the signs at their leisure. All tastes will be suited, and the tiled walls will be saved. In stations where this plan is impracticable pro

The Absent Minded Voter. "Did you vote!"

I just bested the letter new.

"Yes, but it won't count." "Well, yesterday when I left the house my wif gave me a letter to stamp and put in the mail box When I reached the polling place I took my ballot went inside, pulled out a stamp, placed it in the circle, folded the ballot and saw it placed in the box. It was not until I had been at work a couple of hours that it dawned upon me what I had done

RELIGION AND EDUCATION. Opinions of Reman Catholies as to In-

troducing the Question Into Politics. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your ditorial says that religious education wi be a burning political question at some future time. If it ever should become a burning political question it would soon burn itself out. Not only that, but the result of such agitation would also be to weaken the Catholic

Catholics are in a minority here, having barely more than one-seventh of our population. I cannot see how they can obtain a majority through increase of numbers. If their school question was brought into politics they would be in a hopeless political position. It is not probable that they would like the situation. It would not harm them directly, but indirectly it would mean much. If they did not weaken under such conditions they would show great perseverance.

Catholics are unswerving in their support of their Church. The same people speak with pride of the mortal spirit of their ancestors. That spirit seems to have descended undiminished to themselves. They isolate themselves from the rest of our population for the sake of their beliefs. They intrench themselves in their own schools against the attacks of hereey and doubt. Their system of education is a proof of grit and courage, and a proof of the high ability of priests and prelates who can inspire such confidence and zeal.

But when courage is put to a severe test. a majority through increase of numbers

and zeal.

But when courage is put to a severe test, But when courage is put to a severe test, some are found to be weak. There are desertions from beleaguered garrisons when a way of escape is found. Some of mighty spirit will flight to the end, but many will do so only when animated with the courage of despair, which means that there is no chance for flight or surrender.

If there was a movement to obtain public money for religious schools Catholics would find themselves in the position of an army besieged, and it is hard to see how they can think that it would be for the best interests of their Church.

New YORK, Nov. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The effort of the Catholic Church to instruct her children upon the principles of their faith is But when the Catholics bring up the question

direction.
School taxation was a difficult problem for the local boards of assessors at the formation of the State. Why should spinsters and bachelors pay an education tax when they would receive no benefits? This is a problem that has not been overcome to this

Is.

If the State pays for education, as at present conducted in the parochial school, it would pring on a crisis between Church and State. If we should pay especially for the education of Catholic children, have not the other sects the right to demand money for the same purpose?

purpose?
The Catholic Church tackles this problem from one point of view. If the 50,000 children that now attend parochial schools were turned into the public schools, the State would provide for their education, no matter how big the task might be. But the day will never come—and the Catholic vote would so decide the question—when the State will support parochial schools.

the question—when the State will support parochial schools.

Now, there are several ways by which the Catholic Church can accomplish its purpose to teach her children the principles of their religion and leave the rest to the State to perform through our public schools.

One of the ways would be to give instruction from 8 to 8:30 every morning. The half hour after 9 o'clock is used in morning exercises in our public schools. These could be dispensed with by those who attend parochial schools. Another would be to utilize the time after school hours for religious instruction, as is done at present by the Jews. A still better scheme would be a four hour session on Saturday, all the year round.

Each of these plans would throw the expense of educating Catholic children, except religious teaching, upon the State. But by all means keep Church and State far apart.

NOT AN ANTI-ROMAN.

NEW YORK, NOV. 11.

Complaint of the Conduct of Certain Policemen on Election Night.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the night f Nov. 8 a number of policemen were detailed to reserve lines in the crowd gathered at Twenty third street and Broadway, presumably with the view of allowing passage to street cars and pedesrians. As the crowd, although noisy, was in no sense unruly, these policemen were able easily to maintain the open space in the crowd. In spite of this, for some reason it was thought necessar that mounted policemen should give their ass ance to those already detailed. Eight or ten of these third and Twenty-seventh streets, riding abreslowly, on the east side and northerly, then on the west side and southerly. In this manner they en-deavored to force the crowd some twenty feet from the car lines. To any intelligent observer the original width of passage for cars and passers

appeared ample. crowd watching the bulletins lost but little time in observing the course of the mounted police, and hose of it who were directly in front of them rushed over in a mass to the opposite side on their approach, only to go back again to their original positions when they had passed. It may readily be imagined that the whole procedure simply added to the confusion of and danger to the crowd. part of which was constantly running across the manœuvres on the part of the police.

This, however, was merely asininity. performance was absolutely victous and dangerous. One of the mounted police gave way to an impulse of anger. I am unable to say whether the cause was real or fancied, for the first intimation I had of his presence was his cursing as follows: yer lay yer hand on that horse or I'll knock yer head off." This remark he enforced by throwing his horse's weight bodily against the crowd, thereby crushing and frightening at wo score men and women. Portunately none

was seriously hurt.

That a man, paid by the people to preserve peace and order, should fulfil his office by using foul language in the presence of women is bad enough, but that he should vent his anger at an individual by physically endangering as well as mortifying an by physically endangering as protection to bimself, is a positive menace to the public. Of course, such men possess the qualifications for maintaining peace by force, as well as for augmenting a disturbance, but let them be relegated to the tough quarters and not left among decent pitizens, innocent momentary impulses they are so

Later in the same evening a quiet young man who attempted to get out of the way of the mounted police was insuited and interfered with. Are not these incidents typical of an undiscined although remediable abuse of authority? NEW YORK, Nov. 10. JULIAN C. SMALL-WOOD.

Is He a Coming Man? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Next after

e President, the most prominent man in Republican politics to-day is George B. Correiyou. What of his future? With a lower start in politics he rose in less time to a higher position than Mr veit attained. His advance had been along different lines from those of Rooseveit, but he has gone up just the same. His record has been almost as remarkable as the President's, and if he keeps on, as the prospect is now that he will, and apparently deservedly, when will the Presidential bee begin buzz in his bonnet? Hardly in 1908; but wha Or will he in that year conduct another successful campaign for his present chief! HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In selecting George B. Cortelyou to conduct the active work of the Republican campaign Theodore Roosevelt afforded a signal instance of his political and bus afforded a signal instance of mis pointed, and that ness sagacity. He did not make this selection without a thorough and intimate knowledge of the man, for he had seen him tried to many positions calculated to test his executive ability, his diplomacy, his honesty, thoroughness and fixedness of purpose. The choice did not, at first, meet the entire approval of the eld time Republican leaders, but as the cambide did not have one by one acknowledged. paign progressed they one by one acknowledged their error and the President's clearness of per-

eption.

Requiring no tribute, making no pledges, leaving the candidate absolutely untrammelled as to his future course. Mr. Cortelyou made his plans and arried them into effect with a bustnesslike direct ness, to which all those who have been brought it cornact with him in the highest or lowliest capacity re new willing to pay voluntary tribut SCHENECTADY, NOV. 10. WALTER J. BALLARD.

To the Editor of The Suk-Sir: What will be come of Wyck when he is no longer fit for policiduty? Will he be sold to the highest bidder, possi

a junk dealer or truck farmer-from comfort and kind treatment into misery and abuse? One doesn't need to be "sentimental" to feel that we owe the horses of the Police and Fire depart ments a decent old age. J. B. CARRINGTON NEW YORK, NOV. 11.

If you do not want to starve.

If you wish your weight was greater.
Here's a hint: To tip the scales

OUR BALLOT LAW. How It Operates to Disfranchise Voters

and Faistry Results. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your wise and timely editorial in to-day's SUN on the oting machines ought to lead to the abolition of the present form of ballot and method of canvass. The mistake of giving election inspectors judicial power to declare a ballot void has been demonstrated. An elector is deprived of his vote and a candidate of the benefit of a vote without opportunity to be heard
it is against the interest of political parties
to nominate a conscientious man as inspector,
for the reason that he will promptly declare
void any ballot of his own party, while neither
of his two opponents will declare a ballot of
their party void except in the most flagrant
instances.

of his two opponents with declare a bailet of their party void except in the most flagrant instances.

The inspectors are required to reach a result which shall be mathematically correct, but no adequate facilities are provided to aid them in their work. The ballots this year measured about 25 by 27 inches; the two tally sheets were about four feet wide each. The law directs that the straight and split ballots shall be separated, involving the further separation of blank and void ballots. This means that there should have been at this election at least six piles of ballots. This means that there should have been at this election at least six piles of ballots. Republican straight, Democratic straight, small party straights, split, blank and void ballots. This would require a table space of about twenty feet in length for undistributed and distributed ballots and the tally sheets, a space beyond the capacity of the ordinary polling place.

The tally sheet is itself a snare and a pit fall. While paramount importance was attached to it by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the water of Stewart (155 V.

ordinary polling place.

The tally sheet is itself a snare and a pitfall. While paramount importance was attached to it by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the matter of Stewart (155 N. Y., 545), a less exalted opinion of its value was expressed in People ex rel. Boise vs. Board of Cauvassers of Erie county (79 Appellate Division, 514). In practice the tally sheet is an awkward and cumbrous journalizing medium between the count of ballots and the inspectors' statement.

So great is the liability to error in making the tallies that in many districts the convenient but wholly illegal practice exists of cutting the party ticket from a sample ballot pasting each such ticket upon a separal sheet of manilla paper, keeping the original tallies upon these and forcing a balance by inserting any requisite number on the official tally sheets under the head of ballots not wholly blank on which no votes were east for the particular office.

The voting machine seems to be the simplest remedy for the intolerable evils of the present ballot system.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Jr.

EASTERN NABOBS BUYING GEMS Increased Demand for Precious Stones Among Natives of the Orient.

From the Jewelers' Circular-Weekly. to said that the highest caste natives f Siam, Burmah and India are great buyers of Siam, Burmah and India are great buyers of all kinds of precious stones and ornaments. This tendency has even increased during the last few years, on account of the prevailing belief among natives that the only safe way to invest money is to purchase jewelry and similar articles of intrinsic or sterling value. This is very much in evidence in Siam and not much less so in Burmah and India.

The agent of a leading European firm states that it is astonishing what vast sums of money have been and are being invested by Asiatic princes in diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds and pearls, and that some day, undoubtedly, the markets of the world would be flooded with these hoarded supplies. He also said that he knew of one Indian raish who purchased all the pearls that were brought to him, and that the native fishermen would deliver to him rather than to any foreigner. The majority of these pearls were either hoarded or distributed among the women of his court, whose desire for jewelry is never satisfied, while a fair portion was used as presents to his fellow princes in India and other countries.

An American cannot fully appreciate the vast amount of valuable stones and like ornaments used by the royal and princely families of these Oriental nations unless he beholds them arrayed in all their clory on state occasions. Then it seems almost a wonder that any are left for the American and European markets.

The Fature of Fifty-ninth Street. of all kinds of precious stones and ornaments.

The Future of Fifty-ninth Street. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to congratulate you on calling attention to the act of vandalism in destroying the carving of the City

Hall. If the statue of Admiral Farragut in Mad son Square were of marble instead of metal some one would probably make a contract for its blesting with sand, although it might destroy the nosthe statue or obliterate some other characteristic The city is now putting through another measure which is likely to be harmful to a number of prop-

erty owners and of very doubtful value, if not in-jurious, to the public. It is to take four feet off the sidewalk on each side of Fifty-ninth street and enlarge the roadway to that extent. The effect of this will be to make the sidewalks in Fifty-ninth street about as wide as those in Nassau street. The Blackwell's Island bridge, which is nearing completion, will discharge all its traffic into second avenue between Fifty-ninth street and Sixtletn rect It will then he absolutely have a wide street running from that bridge to Park avenue. The city will not be satisfied with a street like Nassau street, planned over a hundr and probably two hundred years ago.

It is proposed to require all the owners of houses to take down stoops and fill in areas when the sidewalk is reduced in width. In many cases this will involve rebuilding the houses, as the stoops and stairways inside cannot be changed without such reconstruction. The be changed without such reconstruction. owners will in such cases be put to much expense without compensation, with the chance that in a few years part of their buildings will be taken for the necessary widening of the street. Fifty-ninth street can be made any width between Pifth and Eighth avenues at a nominal expense, and it seems wise to widen it between Fifth and Second avenues so as to make a fine wide and straight street.

The White Horse.

NEW YORK, NOV. 11.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: The worst behaved horses in the city streets are the white horses. Seldom does a black horse, or a bay, or a pichald, or a sorrel get into the cityches of the law. But every day at least one white horse, and usually two or three dignified and respectable looking the series are suited in his the offeces and haird white nags, are pulled up by the officers and haled to the bar of justice. Why is it that white horses have more of sin in

their composition—at least, are more venturesome than horses of any other color. It may be that they are horses once bay, black, dapple, grown old and set in their ways and resentful o tempt to guide them to new paths and channels Can it be that constant association with m headed girls has caused the white horses to imbibe something of the firmness of disposition and energy

of temper for which women of auburn treases are elebrated? It is universally known that giru with red hair are sturdy in the maintenance of their The interested spectators who gather daily about the squad of mounted men in front of the City Hall must have observed that no policeman bestrides

NEW YORK, Nov. 11. Declining Birth Rate in France.

From the Tablet. Some information from a paper on the decline the population in Prance by M. Bertillon is to of the population in Prance by M. Bertillon is to be published in the course of a few days in the Journal Officiel.

"Thirty-four years ago," says M. Bertilion, "the annual number of births was 960,000. It is now about 830,000. The births last year were 25,000. fewer than in the year before, and 12,000 fewer in 1902 than in 1901. Deducting the deaths, there was an addition of only 72,000 to the population last year. But Dr. Bertilion predicts that because of the great heat of last summer—so destructive of infant life—the statistics of population for the eurrent year will, when they are made up, show a most aerious narrowing of the margin between hirths and deaths. While the population of France is steadily decilning, that of Germany is increasing at the rate of about a million a year.

Artists Seek Inspirations in Herring Fisheries From the Boxton Record.

Many Boxton artists have been spending the lights at I pswich during the last week for the purpose of viewing the picturesque work of harring

This year there has been the largest run of herring ever known at Ipswich, and they have swarmed into Plum Island Sound by millions. One ulcil recently so solidly were the fish packed in silver river that a person might almost have walked upon them without sinking. Herring catching makes a fascinating scene and well calculated to furnish material for an artist. Nearly every night there have been thirty or forty puff boats in the sound, their flaring torches, of which some boats carry three, throwing a weird light upon the yellow oliskins of the fishermen, their bronze faces and the dark water.

A Negro Cotton Planter From the Washington Post.

There is a colored man living near Kingasher. Okia.. who has the best cotton farm in country, and this year has 160 acres planted will doubtless make over fifty bales, and his come from the sale of his cotton will be nearly all profit, for he utilized on his place the labor of six-teen children, all his own.